NO: FBT-CV16-6057678

SUPERIOR COURT

EDWIN A. GOMES

: JUDICIAL DISTRICT

OF FAIRFIELD

ν.

: AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

SECRETARY OF STATE

: JULY 8, 2016

BEFORE THE HONORABLE BARBARA N. BELLIS, JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

Representing the Plaintiff:

ATTORNEY CHRISTOPHER MATTEI Koskoff, Koskoff & Bieder, PC 350 Fairfield Avenue Bridgeport CT 06604

Representing the Defendant:

ATTORNEY PHILIP MILLER
Assistant Attorney General
55 Elm Street
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Representing the Defendant Dennis Bradley:

ATTORNEY ARTHUR LASKE One Eliot Place Fairfield CT 06824

Hondrable Barbara N. Bellis

Transcribed By:
Laurie J. Carroll
Court Recording Monitor

1 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. Please be 2 seated. 3 ATTY. MATTEI: Good morning, your Honor. 4 ATTY. LASKE: Good morning, your Honor. 5 ATTY. MILLER: Good morning, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. If you could please 7 identify yourselves for the record. We're here on 8 Gomes vs. Secretary of State. 9 ATTY. MATTEI: Yes, your Honor. Good morning. 10 Chris Mattei for the plaintiff, Senator Edwin Gomes. ATTY. MILLER: Good morning, your Honor. 11 12 Assistant Attorney General Philip Miller for the 13 Secretary of State. 14 ATTY. LASKE: Good morning, your Honor. 15 Laske for the intervening defendant, Dennis Bradley. 16 THE COURT: All righty. Anything we need to 17 address before we begin? 18 ATTY. MILLER: Your Honor, we have one issue, and it's more just - it involves the SEEC and the CEP 19 20 program. So I had talked to them after our hearing 21 and they're a little concerned, you know, depending 22 on how the - how you rule, the perturbations with 23 appeals, that Mr. Gomes could somehow be 24 disadvantaged by the deadlines coming up on the CEP, 25 so I've - I've - we have come up with a proposed 26 order that you could add to the bottom of your order 27 about the CEP. I just need Attorney Laske - he

hasn't given me his - his final okay on it, so maybe 1 2 we could do that afterwards. It's just a quick order 3 that would basically extend the deadlines for filing his CEP grant if he needs to and the sore-loser provision. THE COURT: Why don't we address that

afterwards.

ATTY. MILLER: Okay, your Honor.

THE COURT: We can take a recess, you can discuss it with Attorney Laske.

ATTY. MILLER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So I'd like to start by thanking counsel for their timely, professional and very thorough handling of this matter, including what I thought was very thorough research which I ended up relying very heavily on given the short timeframe that was involved here. And I do have to say that everyone was very well represented here.

I do want to add as well that I find that cases dealing with the electoral process and the associated fundamental constitutional rights that are involved are among the most important type of cases that the Court can be called upon to adjudicate. So based upon the evidence presented, including the stipulations of fact, the Court finds as follows.

The plaintiff, Edwin Gomes, is the incumbent elected state senator from the 23rd senate district.

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Ernie Newton, who is a member of the Bridgeport

Democratic Town Committee and very experienced in

Bridgeport politics, was elected to Democratic State

Central Committee in April 2016, and in light of his

status on State Central was contacted by Nathan

Wilson, the director of operations for the Democratic

State Party, for assistance with the 23rd senate

district convention, the purpose of which was to

choose an endorsed candidate for the senate seat

pursuant to statute.

Newton, as a member of State Central, was required under the Connecticut Democratic State Party rules which provide that the duties of the State Central Committee include carrying out, quote, fully and adequately the decisions and instructions of the conventions, end quote. Further, it requires its members, which would include Newton, to act as the liaison between state and local party officials and to assist within their local democratic party in the election of their candidates.

Additionally, Connecticut General Statute

Section 9-382 requires that the convention conform

with applicable law and with the rules of the party

calling such convention; here, the Connecticut

Democratic State Party rules.

Newton understood that he represented the party and was responsible for communications between the

local and state parties. He and Wilson communicated regarding the 23rd senatorial convention which was scheduled for May 23, 2016, and the communications included a May 13, 2016 email from Wilson to Newton and other democratic leaders, and a May 20, 2016 email from Wilson to Newton asking Newton to get the convention materials to Ralph Ford, the temporary chair of the convention. Wilson reasonably expected Newton to assist him in disseminating the convention materials, and Newton, in fact, forwarded the May 20, 2016 email to Ralph Ford that same day.

Ford, a member of the Bridgeport Democratic Town
Committee for two decades who had previously chaired
a senatorial district convention, is a supporter of
Dennis Bradley. Ford also supported Newton in
Newton's quest to go on the Democratic State Central
position, and Ford and Newton have been political
allies for decades.

Ford and a few others met with Gomes in the days prior to the convention in an effort to persuade Gomes not to run and to let Bradley run instead. Ford provided strategic advice to Bradley regarding the election and all of Ford's delegates at the convention ended up supporting Bradley.

The convention was opened by Newton by virtue of his position in State Central. Ford was voted permanent chair and Newton nominated Gomes, who did

want to run. Fifty-four delegates were present at the convention. Thirty delegates voted in favor of Bradley and 24 delegates voted in favor of Gomes.

The secretary of the convention, Nieves, is also a Bradley supporter. Ford voted for Bradley as well.

Bradley became the endorsed candidate, having received the majority of the votes. Bradley, an attorney, familiarized himself with the relevant statutes and rules and regulations, not surprising given his profession. The Court credits him for doing his due diligence, and the Court found that he was a credible, honest witness.

Connecticut General Statutes Section 9-388 required Bradley to file with the Secretary of State a certificate of endorsement cosigned by Ford or the secretary of the convention. That form was prepared for Bradley, and Ford, as convention chair, signed off on that form the very next day after the convention and the form was timely filed.

Gomes, having received at least 15 percent of the vote, was eligible to run in a primary against Bradley. Connecticut General Statutes Section 9-400(b) required a certificate of eligibility to be filed by or on behalf of Gomes and signed by Gomes and either Ford or the convention secretary. The 15 percent certificate was intentionally not made available by the Secretary of State on the website,

nor was it included in the packet of convention materials that Wilson had sent out on May 20, 2016.

However, on the day after the convention, Wilson sent Newton the 15 percent form instructing Newton that the 15 percent candidate would need to fill out the form and submit it to the Secretary of State.

Newton, despite his duties and obligations under the Democratic State Party rules and Connecticut General Statutes Section 9-382, which duties continued after the actual convention, did not send the form to Gomes as the 15 percent candidate as requested, did not tell Wilson that he was not doing so, and did not tell Gomes about the form despite ample opportunity and an obligation to do so. He did forward the email chain to Ford. Ford received the email chain, which clearly referenced the 15 percent form.

I would also note that after this litigation commenced and after the deadline had passed, at Ford's request, Newton immediately forwarded various emails and documents to Ford and then followed up with Ford to confirm that Ford in fact had received them.

Newton, instead of clearly telling Wilson that he would refuse to relay the 15 percent form or information to Gomes, immediately but vaguely replied to Wilson by telling Wilson to please call Ford.

Wilson immediately called Ford, identifying himself

and his position, asking Ford to return the call.

The Court finds that the voicemail message was left on Ford's machine and that Ford did not return

Wilson's call.

Ford knew that both the endorsed candidate and the 15 percent candidate had deadlines to file their respective required forms with the Secretary of State and he assisted and cooperated with Bradley in the filing of the form. Not only did Ford knowingly and intentionally fail to bring the 15 percent form or information to Gomes' attention, he perpetrated a fraud on the Court by virtue of his inconsistent testimony regarding the documents he produced in response to the subpoena, his excising the damaging portions of the email chains by literally cutting them out with scissors, and by failing to produce the documents in response to a valid subpoena duces tecum.

The Court finds that Ford had received the emails, knew that the 15 percent form needed to be filed and intentionally attempted to mislead the Court with respect to the documents in his possession, and the Court finds that Ford's testimony was inconsistent and unconvincing in its entirety.

Gomes himself did not take the steps that

Bradley took to familiarize himself with the statutes
that he needed to comply with. In 2012 when Gomes

had qualified as a 15 percent candidate, the 15 percent form was filled out for him, given to him for his signature by the chair of that convention at the convention, and it was then filed for him. The convention chair for that 2012 convention had the form, filled it out, had Gomes sign it, and filed it for him.

Similar to that experience was the experience of Marilyn Moore at another May 23, 2016 senatorial convention in Bridgeport. Her 15 percent certificate was timely filed after Wilson on May 24 sent the 15 percent form to Scott Burns, that convention chair, telling Burns, quote, if Marilyn Moore got 15 percent of the delegates to vote, you will also need to fill out, sign and send in, end quote, the 15 percent form.

Gomes - Gomes, having been aided by his party in the past and not having been informed about the form by Ford and Newton, was honestly mistaken in his understanding that no form was needed. Unlike his experience in 2012 and unlike the experiences of Bradley and Moore in 2016 where the party cooperated and assisted the candidates with the filing of the forms, here roadblocks were placed by Ford and Newton which prevented the information and the form from getting to him. Gomes intended to run, and if he had the cooperation and assistance of Ford and Newton, he

certainly would have filed the form.

The Court notes that the Secretary of State website, while it does not make the 15 percent form available online in order to discourage false filings, tells candidates instead to, quote, consult with local party officials in order to determine how to qualify, end quote. The local party officials in this case would include Newton and Ford. The chief of staff for the Secretary of State sent, prior to the deadlines for the forms, repeated emails and communications to party officials regarding the deadline for the endorsed candidate form. Gomes, as a 15 percent candidate, did not receive any such communication.

Additionally, Ford and secretary Nieves did not comply with the Connecticut Democratic Party rules and, therefore, Connecticut General Statutes Section 9-382 as they did not send the certified list of the endorsed and 15 percent candidates to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State Central Committee. Both situations disadvantaged Gomes.

The deadline for the 15 percent form was June 6, 2016. After the deadline passed, Gomes was informed by Vinny Mauro of the Office of State Democrats that he had missed the deadline. Gomes filed the form on June 16, 2016 and it was rejected as invalid, having not been timely filed.

The Court has carefully analyzed the election law in question, including Connecticut General Statutes Section 9-400. The Court believes that the meaning of the statutory language is plain and unambiguous. Unlike 9-388 for endorsed candidate forms which was amended in 2016 to add negative language, 9-400 for 15 percent forms does not contain the negative language that, quote, such certificate shall be invalid, end quote, and such party, quote, shall be deemed to have made no endorsement, end quote, if not timely filed.

The Court agrees with the Secretary of State, of course, that the language for the deadline for the endorsed candidate form under 9-388 is mandatory language, but finds that the 9-400(b) language evidences a directory intent. A statutory provision generally is considered directory if the requirement is unaccompanied by negative language. The Court also notes that despite other recent amendments, 9-400(b) was not amended to add the negative language of 9-388.

Additionally, while the Court has found that the language at issue on 9-400 is directory and therefore the Secretary of State has discretion to accept the late filing, given the extraordinary circumstances in this particular case involving malfeasance by party officials, it would have been appropriate for the

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Court to reach the same result even if the language had been considered mandatory.

The Court's findings support the conclusion that Gomes' name should be placed on the primary ballot for the 23rd state senate district and the Court invokes its equitable authority to do so. plaintiff has met his burden of proving irreparable harm if not placed on the primary ballot as his candidacy and the will of those who voted for him would be aversely and irreparably affected. There is no other adequate remedy at law. The Court recognizes that this decision will impact Bradley but also finds that Bradley had begun his preparations to primary, and although this did impact his preparations, the equities clearly weigh in favor of The Court, therefore, enters an order compelling the Secretary of State to place Gomes on the primary ballot for the 23rd state senate district.

I mentioned in my beginning comments that important rights are at stake here. This includes the constitutional right of freedom of association which includes not only the right to associate with the political party of your choice but also the right of a political party to identify the people who constitute the association and to select those who best represent the party's ideologies. However, the

Court must consider not only the interests of the voters, candidates, and political parties but also those of the legislature. In doing so, however, our law is well established that election laws are to be construed to allow for the greatest participation by the public, the candidates, and political parties.

In this case, where Ford did not competently and impartially perform the duties required of him as chairman of the convention pursuant to convention's rules and statutes but instead engaged in political maneuvering in order to advance his own candidate, and where Newton as a member of State Central did not fulfill the obligations required of him by convention rules and statute, the failures mentioned worked to the detriment of Gomes, prevented him from receiving the benefit and assistance of his own party, and the Court finds that the conduct rises to the level of willful misconduct and malfeasance. Any failure on the part of Gomes was an innocent mistake compared to those acts, and the acts that I have mentioned violate any concept of fair play and fair and honest The Secretary of State and the people of elections. Connecticut have a right to expect that Democratic and Republican parties run their conventions properly in accordance with their party rules and statutes and have a right to have their will as voters reflected unaffected by deception or undue influence.

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Given the Court's conclusion that the language in 9-400(b) is directory and that the Secretary of State has discretion to accept the late filing, the Court is staying this order to place Gomes on the primary ballot until Wednesday at 9 a.m. to give the Secretary of State an opportunity to exercise her discretion to accept the late filing. If she declines to do so, the Court will lift the stay at that date and time and set further orders regarding the primary.

All right. So what I expect to do is just docket the case for Wednesday at 9 o'clock and we'll see how the Secretary of State acts. If she - if she accepts the filing, then, obviously, you don't need to come back; if she doesn't accept the filing, you'll come back Wednesday at 9 o'clock and then I'll deal with whatever details need to be dealt with.

Anything further at this time?

ATTY. MATTEI: One - one question from the plaintiff, your Honor. Does the Court's order, contemplating that the Secretary of State may accept Senator Gomes' filing, require a new filing by Senator Gomes dated today or his previous filing was rejected?

THE COURT: I did not contemplate a new filing of - we're talking about the filing that was made on June $16^{\rm th}$, I think it was.

Thanks, your Honor. ATTY. MATTEI: 1 ATTY. MILLER: Again, your Honor, the only thing 2 is - if we could just take a short recess and discuss 3 the CEP language because I think it'd be - it'd be 4 important to have in your order to make all that 5 language clear. So if we could just talk and then I 6 - you know, we could come get you in a couple 7 minutes. THE COURT: Well, if - if she exercises her 9 discretion and accepts the filing, then we don't have 10 to do that; if she doesn't, you're going to be coming 11 back here Wednesday at 9 anyway. 12 Okay. ATTY. MILLER: 13 THE COURT: And then I think you could probably 14 - we could go over that then. Does that -15 ATTY. MILLER: Okay, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: - make sense? 17 ATTY. MILLER: What's the date on - what's the 18 date on Wednesday? Just - I apologize. 19 THE COURT: 13th. 20 ATTY. MILLER: So the only reason is the 21 deadline for the CEP filing right now is the $11^{\rm th}$, so 22 according to statute - I - I'd - we can come back on 23 the 13th, yes, your Honor, but if we don't react by 24 the 11th the CEP deadline is up now, and that's the 25 only reason since we're not coming back till the $13^{\rm th}$ 26

I didn't know if we should have -

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1	THE COURT: Well, then I suppose we can - I
2	could take a recess, you can talk about that. I can
3	add the language to the order, which would still be
4	stayed.
5	ATTY. MILLER: Yes, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Then you don't have to come back
7	Wednesday at 9 -
8	ATTY. MILLER: Okay.
9	THE COURT: - and I can just - the stay will be
10	lifted automatically Wednesday at 9. Does that -
11	ATTY. MILLER: Yes, that'd be - that'd be
12	perfect, your Honor, if that's - if that's okay with
13	you.
14	THE COURT: All right.
15	ATTY. MATTEI: So we can just confer on the
16	language and -
17	THE COURT: All right.
18	ATTY. MATTEI: Thank you, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: All right. So we'll take a brief
20	recess.
21	ATTY. MILLER: Thank you, your Honor.
22	(Whereupon there was a recess and court reconvened.)
23	THE COURT: All right.
24	ATTY. MILLER: Good morning, your Honor. Your
25	Honor, we've all agreed on some language that I can -
26	I have a copy for the - if you want to read it into
27	your order. What it will do is will allow depending

on, you know, if we appeal, if anyone appeals, it 1 allows - it'll allow the appeal process to play out. 2 We'd ask you not to stay this part of the order, just 3 so it's in effect, and that at any time, you know, 4 Senator Gomes would be able to file the CEP grant, 5 but if there's appeals and he ends up losing he'd 6 still - the sore-loser provision wouldn't affect him, 7 he'd still be able to apply for a CEP grant on a 8 different party in the general election. THE COURT: I understand. 10 So that's the whole goal of this. ATTY. MILLER: 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 ATTY. MILLER: May I approach, your Honor? 13 THE COURT: You certainly can. 14 So it's the paragraphs in yellow. ATTY. MILLER: 15 Those three paragraphs will cover the timing 16 deadlines and the sore-loser provision. And the SEEC 17 drafted this and all the parties have agreed on it, 18 your Honor. 19 So added to the order All righty. THE COURT: 20 is the following language. 21 Notwithstanding the deadline to join the 22 Citizens Election Program pursuant to General Statute 23 Section 9-703(a) and notwithstanding the deadline to 24 apply for a grant for the primary campaign pursuant 25 to General Statute 9-706(g)(1), the Commission shall 26

accept and treat as timely any primary campaign grant

application from the Ed Gomes 2016 candidate 1 committee up until three days before the date of the 2 primary. 3 If such application is received and the 4 Commission determines the Ed Gomes 2016 committee 5 meets the criteria to receive a grant, the applicable 6 primary campaign funds shall be released, 7 notwithstanding the provisions in General Statute 8 9-706(g)(1) regarding the last date the Commission may disburse grant funds. 10 Notwithstanding the provision in General 11 Statutes 9-706(a)(4), if, on or after the date of 12 this ruling, Edwin A. Gomes changes his party status 13 or becomes a candidate of a different party, he shall 14 be eligible to apply for a grant under the Citizens 15 Election Program for the 2016 primary and general 16 17 election. And by agreement this order will enter and by 18 agreement this part of the order will not be stayed. 19 Correct, Counsel? 20 ATTY. MILLER: That's correct, your Honor. 21 ATTY. MATTEI: Yes, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: All right. Anything else? 23 ATTY. MILLER: No, your Honor. 24 ATTY. MATTEI: Nothing from the plaintiff, your 25 Honor. Thank you. 26

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much,

1	Counsel.
2	Take a recess.
3,	(Whereupon the matter concluded.)
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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify the foregoing pages are a true and correct transcription of the audio recording of the above-referenced case, heard in Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield, Bridgeport, Connecticut, before the Honorable Barbara N. Bellis, Judge, on the 8th day of July, 2016.

Dated this 11th day of July, 2016, in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Laurie J. Carroll

Court Recording Monitor